WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 34.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 190.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square one insertion,			$ 50
do. do. 2	insertions,		75
do. do. 3	do.		1 00
do. do. 3	months without change,		3 00
do. do. 6	do. do.	do.	4 50
do. do. 12	do. do.	do.	8 00
do. do. 6	do. renewed weekly,		12 00
do. do. 12	do. do.	do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ per cent on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

WE mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is twice as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the Journal are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* deal in trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAILS, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Reed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
Street, first door North of the Odd Fellow's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
E. K. DICKINSON, Esq., — Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., — JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
C. W. DAVIS, Esq., — JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery.
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

Drugs.
SEIDLITZ and Soda Powders, Pearl Barley, Pr. Jalaap, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Gum Opium, Read Sarsaparilla, rasped Bermuda Arrow Root, &c. &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
a14 Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.
FRENCH, German, and American Perfumery, Hair Cloth, Nail, Comb, and Tooth Brushes, Pomatum Hair Oil, Hair Dye, Soaps, Tooth Paste and Powder, a great variety. For sale by
14 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.
1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:
Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken down with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believed the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so roughly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCSOPTIA CREEK.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively proves that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain cure be fled, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.
GARRIT GARRABRANT,
——, 123 Market-st Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medicinal virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for relieving diseases of a character the most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.
Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1846. BENJ. WELKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening exposure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with untold difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieved. My appetite has been restored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resume my usual duties. I have been so greatly benefitted by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be laboring under the same difficulties that I have been for some time past. Yours, respectfully, SAM. WHITE,
Nov. 22, 1846.] Pastor of Baptist Church, Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and a pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast; my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced incurable. My friends now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and I raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.
PETER BROWN, 37 Little street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incipic consumption, barrenness, incorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offsprings.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor of Grand and Lydius-st.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.]

Dr. Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitated. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant, S. S. JAMESON.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D. R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable Physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 38-42m

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

Life Assurance Society of London.

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!

Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction, and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the large and well selected stock of goods purchased from Mr. Latimer, we are receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a stock that cannot be surpassed for beauty, quality and price in the Wilmington Market. We assure our friends and the public, that no pains will be spared on our part to merit their patronage; and we feel confident that all that is required to obtain it is a call from them and a careful examination of our stock. We will be prepared in a few days to offer for sale:

500 pieces assorted prints.
200 " printed Muslins and Lawns.
20 bales brown Domestics, ¾ 4-4 5-4 and 6-4.
10 different styles Bleached Shirting.
Brown Drills, Cotton Osnaburgs.
All kinds of Linen Goods.

A large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Ribbon, Bonnets, the most fashionable style, and very low, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

A fine lot of sugar now landing.
HOLMES & HAWES.
March 3,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For cale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

SILENCE THAT DREADFUL COUGH!

THE lungs are in danger, the work of the destroyer has been begun, the cough of consumption hath in it a sound of death.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheek, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, diseases sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair propects of the future—your hectic cough and feeble limbs tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. Attree, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of New York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. Garrabrants, of bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skelleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. Henry Jones, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing. The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken.—Dr. L. J. Beals, 19 Delancy-street gave it to a sister-in-law who was labouring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health.

Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie-st. suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine. This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges, and Poor Man's Plasters sold as above.

Dr. Shermans Office is at 106 Nassau-st. N. Y.

The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
m31 29-6tltbm

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONNET—THE DEPARTURE OF LOVE.

Spirit of wordless Love, that in the lone
Bowers of the Poet's museful soul dost weave
Tissues of thought, hued like the skies of eve,
Ere the last glories of the sun have shone,
How soon—almost before our hearts have known
The change—above the ruins of thy throne—
Whose vanished beauty we would fain retrieve
With all Earth's thrones beside—we stand and grieve!
We weep not, for the world's chill breath hath bound
In chains of ice the fountains of our tears,
But ever-mourning Memory thenceforth rears
Her altars upon desecrated ground,
And always, with a low despairful sound,
Tolls the disastrous bell of all our years!

From the New York Mirror.

THE BARGAIN.

'What have you there, husband?' said Mrs. Courtland to her thrifty and careful spouse, as the latter paused in the open door to give some directions to a couple of porters who had just set something upon the pavement in front of the house.

'Just wait a moment, and I'll tell you.—Here, Henry! John! bring it in here,' and the two porters entered with a beautiful sofa, nearly new.

'Why, that *is* a beauty, husband! How kind you are!'

'It's second-hand, you perceive; but it's hardly soiled—no one would know the difference.'

'It's just as good as new. What did you give for it?'

'That's the best part of it. It is a splendid bargain. It didn't cost a cent less than a hundred dollars. Now, what do you think I got it for?' 'Sixty dollars?'

'Guess again.' 'Fifty?'

'Guess again.' Forty-five?'

'No. Try again.'

'But what *did* you give for it, dear?'—'Why, only twenty dollars!'

'Well, now, that is a bargain.'

'Ain't it, though? It takes me to get things cheap,' continued the prudent Mr. Courtland, chuckling with delight.

'Why, how in the world did it go off so low?' 'I managed that. It ain't every one that understands how to do these things.'

'But how did you manage it, dear? I should like to know.'

'Why, you see, there were a great many other things there, and among the rest some dirty carpets. Before the sale I pulled over these carpets and threw them upon the sofa; a good deal of dust fell from them, and made the sofa look fifty per cent. worse than it really was. When the sale commenced, there happened to be but few persons there, and I asked the auctioneer to sell the sofa first, as I wanted to go, and would bid for it if it were sold then. Few persons bid freely at the opening of a sale.

'What's bid for this spiendid sofa?' he began.

'I'll give you fifteen dollars for it,' said I; 'it's not worth more than that, for it's dreadfully abused.'

'Fifteen dollars! fifteen dollars! only fifteen dollars for this beautiful sofa!' he went on; and a man next to me bid seventeen dollars. I let the auctioneer cry the last bid for a few minutes, until I saw he was likely to knock it down.

'Twenty dollars!' said I, 'and that's as much as I'll go for it.'

The other bidder was deceived by this as to the real value of the sofa, for it did look dreadfully disfigured by the dust and dirt, and consequently the sofa was knocked off to me.'

'That was admirably done, indeed!' said Mrs. Courtland, with a bland smile of satisfaction at having obtained the elegant piece of furniture at so cheap a rate. 'And it's so near a match, too, for the sofa in our front parlour.'

This scene occurred at the residence of a merchant in this city, who was beginning to count his fifty thousands. Let us look at the other side of the picture.

On the day previous to this sale, a widow lady with one daughter, a beautiful and interesting girl about seventeen, were seated on a sofa in a neatly furnished parlor in Hudson-street. The mother held in her hand a small piece of paper, on which her eyes were intently fixed: but it could readily be perceived that she saw not the characters that were written upon it.

'What is to be done, ma?' at length asked the daughter.

'Indeed, my child, I cannot tell The bill is fifty dollars, and has been due, you know, for several days. I haven't got five dollars, and your bill for teaching the Miss Leonards cannot be presented for two weeks, and then it will not amount to this sum.'

'Can't we sell something more, ma?' suggested the daughter.

'We have sold all our plate and jewelry, and now I'm sure I don't know what we can dispose of, unless it be something that we really want.'

'What do you say to selling the sofa, ma?'

'Well, I don't know, Florence. It don't seem right to part with it. But perhaps we can do without it.'

'It will readily bring fifty dollars, I suppose.'

'Certainly. It is of the best wood and workmanship, and cost one hundred and forty dollars. Your father bought it a short time before he died, and that is less than two years past you know.'

'I should think it would bring nearly a hundred dollars,' said Florence, who knew nothing of auction sacrifices; 'and that would give us enough, besides paying the quarter's rent, to keep us comfortably until some of my bills come due.'

That afternoon the sofa was sent, and on the next afternoon Florence went to the auctioneer's to receive the money for it.

'Have you sold that sofa yet, sir?' asked the timid girl, in a low, hesitating voice.

'What sofa, miss?' asked the clerk, looking steadily in her face with a bold stare.

'The sofa sent by Mrs. ——, sir.'

'When was it to have been sold?'

'Yesterday, sir.'

'Oh, we haven't got the bill made out yet. You can call the day after to-morrow, and we'll settle it for you.'

'Cant you settle it to-day, sir? We want the money particularly.'

Without replying to the timid girl's request, the clerk commenced throwing over the leaves of a large account book, and in a few minutes had taken off the bill of the sofa.'

'Here it is—eighteen dollars and sixty cents. See if it's right, and then sign this receipt.'

'Ain't you mistaken, sir? It was a beautiful sofa, and cost one hundred and forty dollars.'

'That's all it brought, miss, I assure you. Furniture sells very badly now.'

Florence rolled up the bills that were given her, and returned home with a heavy heart

'It only brought eighteen dollars and sixty cents, ma,' she said, throwing the notes into her mother's lap, and bursting into tears.

'Heaven only knows, then, what we shall do,' said the widow, clasping her hands together, and looking upwards.

There are always two parties in the case of bargains—the gainer and the loser; and while the one is delighted with the advantage he has obtained, he thinks nothing of the necessities which have forced the other party to accept the highest offer. But few buyers of bargains think or care about taking this view of the subject.

From the Model American Courier.

A MOVING INCIDENT.

Mr. Editor—Your hack-driver's story, in the Model American Courier of March 11th, reminds me of an incident that actually took place in our village not two months since.

One cold morning in last February, the snow lying some ten inches deep on the ground, a circle of half-frozen town's-people had girdled the fire in Mr. X.'s bar-room.—They had put in requisition every chair and every newspaper in the room, and as the number was considerable, and each was anxious to get as near as possible to the source of comfort, the closely-wedged circle of chair-backs formed a sort of *cordon sanitaire*, since without some one should move, all ingress to the fire was cut off, as though it were under quarantine. And the semi-circular row of legs and feet turning inwards toward the hearth, looked like the spokes of an enormous wagon wheel. Even the landlord was excluded, and with his hands in his breeches pockets, Mr. X. was industriously promenading his bar-room, endeavoring to look as good-natured and as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

In this state of things, Dr. Z., of our town, entered, rubbing his hands and pronouncing energetically several monosyllabic words, in connection with some quite original observations on the state of the weather. But in vain did he, with blue nose and beseeching look, walk round the semi-circle of kind-hearted neighbors to get access to the fire;—not a soul moved.

'By the Laws, it's cold!' at length exclaimed the Doctor, by way of drawing attention to his forlorn condition.

'Hey? cold, did you say?' answered one carelessly; 'yes, I should think likely it is, out in the street;'—and he coolly gave his chair a hitch, in the unsuccessful effort to get it a half-inch nearer the fire.

Now, Doctor Z., though one of the best-hearted men in the world, is exceedingly irritable; and while as fond of a joke as Curran was, is known as a perfect dare-devil, capable of anything. And, after a moment's waiting, he left the room, muttering something expressive of his private opinion as to the state of civilization in that town. Crossing the street to a store, he put neatly up a bundle, some four inches by two in size, in one corner of which he put about a spoonful of 'Dupont's best.'

Re-entering the bar-room, he tipped the landlord a sly wink, and then, by a personal appeal, prevailed upon the most good-natured man of the group to move his chair momentarily, so as to admit Z. within the circle; a movement which the rest reproved instantly, by looking daggers and icicles at the good-natured man.

Doctor Z., however, quietly turned his back to the fire, pulling his coat tails aside, American fashion, and very composedly whistling Yankee Doodle.

At length some one chanced to remark—'Must be a good morning for rabbit hunting.'

'Yes,' said the Doctor, catching eagerly at the very hint he had been waiting for; 'yes, I should think so. I'm going myself, directly. Just bought a pound or two of first rate powder over the way here. Finest article I've seen in town.

And coolly taking out the package, he tore off a corner, as if at random, and pouring upon his hand about a spoonful of the apparent contents, threw it upon the fire.

The explosion elevated some half-a-dozen of the circle (who had not noticed what he was doing,) two or three inches from their chairs, and loud remonstrances followed against the repetition of any chemical experiments of that sort; while the landlord, who had got his cue, remarked—

'By George! you'd better blow a man's house up, hadn't you?'

'If you say much, I will," rejoined Z., in great apparent heat. 'I'd just as soon pitch the whole two pounds into the fire as not.'

'I'd like to see you,' replied X., confidently.

'Do you dare me to do it?' shouted Z.

'Yes, I do,' doggedly answered the landlord.

No sooner said than done. With a muttered remark about 'taking a dare' from any man, Z. dashed the bundle among the blazing brands and sprang towards the door, followed by the landlord.

Heavens and earth, what a scattering! No one stopped to shove back his chair—every thing turned a complete sommerset; and gathering themselves up as quickly as they could disentangle arms and legs from the confused mass, everybody shot for the doors and windows, without stopping to look behind him.

One man, whose pluck has been tried on ordinary occasions, vanished through the back door, jumped a five foot fence without breaking his trot, and was last seen streaking it down a back street, yelling murder at the top of his voice, and once in a while looking up backward, to dodge the falling timbers.

Another long-legged individual, who is built up like a pair of tongs, made but three strides across a sixty foot street, and headed up a lane, leaning forward at an angle of about 45 degrees, putting down his long spars like the buckets of a steamboat wheel, with his coat tails streaming behind him like the tail of a comet.

While one courageous citizen, perceiving both doors and windows hopelessly wedged, scrambled behind a door, and commenced praying most devoutly; but being rather more familiar with any other sort of composition than the Lord's Prayer, he was heard vociferating in tones of most energetic devotion—

'Now I lay me down to sleep," &c.

To this day, if you talk of 'rabbit hunting' in the presence of any of those concerned, he will take off his coat in two minutes.

Yours, truly, MARTIN.

A PRINCELY DEMOCRAT.

Don Henrique Maria, the sailor prince of Spain—the disappointed suitor of Queen Isabella, who was most desired by her and the people, but was obliged, by the influence and management of Louis Philippe, to give place to her present impotent husband—has addressed to the conductors of the press in France the following letter, which sounds most *unroyal*. Whether the sentiments it expresses emanate from principle and sincerity, or from disappointed love and ambition, or in some measure from both, it is certainly, considering the source whence it comes, a singular and interesting document.—*Union.*

Translated from "El Eco de Europa."

GENTLEMEN—A great and glorious event has occurred in France. That nation has again recovered her trampled rights, and has consecrated them by a new revolution worthy of the sympathy of nations, and of the name she has ever sustained in history. A corrupt and dominant class, measuring the French people by their own dimensions, sought to contaminate the honored and democratic customs of the country, but have been baffled by the inalienable use of popular sovereignty, to which glory be given.

Having myself

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 5, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

New-Hanover County Nominations

For the Legislature.

SENATE.

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

DAVID REID.

MR. REID.—A rumour reached here on last Sunday, that Mr. Reid had declined the nomination for the office of Governor. The Fayetteville Carolinian of Saturday, confirmed this rumour. On Tuesday, we received a private letter from Raleigh, in which it was stated that it was not then known with certainty whether Col. Reid had declined. The Standard, received yesterday morning, does not say positively that Col. Reid has declined, but assures its readers, that in its next issue it will be able to speak definitely on the subject. Under these circumstances *we* do not feel inclined to make any remarks on the subject, until we ascertain definitely what Mr. Reid will do. We trust that in our next we may have it in power to announce, positively, his acceptance.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.—On Monday last, being the first of May, an election took place for Commissioners of Navigation, which resulted in the re-election of the following gentlemen for the term of one year, viz: Dr. James F. McRee, Sr., John Walker, Sr., W. C. Bettencourt, Daniel B. Baker, and R. H. Cowan.

RECHABITES.—The fraternity of the Rechabites had a most spirited celebration on Tuesday last. They formed their procession on Market Street, and marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Mahoney, one of the brethren, accompanied by other interesting and appropriate exercises, after which the Order, accompanied by a large concourse of ladies, made a pleasure excursion down the river, on board the steamer Wilmington. We learn that it was one of the most agreeable trips imaginable.

FIRST OF MAY.—The first of May was celebrated in Wilmington in quite a spirited manner. That truly beautiful cavalry company, the "Clarendon Horse Guards," turned out in more than its usual strength. Indeed, we do not remember any previous parade when anything like so full a Company turned out. The two Militia Companies of town also turned out. Gen'l Marsteller and Staff reviewed the Horse Guards on Market Street. We were indeed, pleased to learn from the report of their gallant Captain, that at no anterior period in the history of the Company, has its prosperity been so great as at present. Mr. McRee, at the request of the Captain of the Guards, addressed the Company in a short but highly spirited and entertaining manner.

In the evening, the pupils of the Old Fellow's School had a dancing party at "Mozart Hall." We looked in for a few minutes, and were really pleased to see that our young friends had such a pleasant evening's entertainment.

QUEEN OF MAY.—One of the most pleasing and interesting ceremonies which we have ever witnessed, was that of the crowning of a "Queen of May" by the pupils of Mrs. Rothwell's School, which took place in the Court House yard on Tuesday morning last. The youthful Queen, Miss Parsley, performed her part throughout the ceremonies of the day with all the graceful dignity which the occasion demanded. The whole affair was most delightful. At the close of the coronation ceremonies, the Queen and her fair subjects were entertained by their Instructress with a collation, served up at her own house. May those bright young faces have many returns of the same joyous festival.

"FALLING CREEK."—To our correspondent "Falling Creek," we would say that his letter reached our office in good time, and would be published in our paper of this week, but for a reason which he will appreciate. *We hope that next week it will be appropos.*—Enough.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We give from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday, a summary of the intelligence brought by the steamer *America*. Our limits would not permit us to give the news in detail, and we think the Bulletin's is the best condensation we have seen. It will be seen that the great Chartist gathering on Kensington Commons has passed off quietly—that France is comparatively tranquil—that in the North of Europe, matters are getting somewhat hot, &c.

VIRGINIA STATE ELECTION.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, the election for members of the Legislature took place in Virginia. The accounts that have thus far reached our office, although of the most cheering character, are not sufficiently full to warrant us in saying what the result really is. From present indications, we think there is no doubt but that the Democrats have carried the Legislature.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received Virginia papers of Wednesday morning, which say that, so far as heard from, the Democrats have made a gain of *seven* members, and that should the balance of the State vote as she did last year, there will be a Democratic majority of 17 on joint ballot. Glory enough for one day!

A HOAX.—The rumoured arrival of Louis Philippe, in the *America*, turns out to be a hoax.

☞Our neighbor of the Chronicle quotes for us one of the resolutions adopted at the Whig District Convention, to prove that the Taylorites were not "snowed under," as we intimated. Now we think that very resolution proves what we said. If the Taylorites were sincere, why they preferred Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay or any body else. So this resolution could not have been adopted by *their* votes. Again: If the Taylorites had possessed the strength in that body, would they not have sent a Taylor man to the Philadelphia Convention as their delegate? and are not Messrs. Baker and Hale both Clay men? We understand they are.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The great body of the politicians of both political parties are entirely, we believe, at sea, thus far, on the question of who will be the candidates of their respective parties for the next Presidency. With the Whigs, Gen'l Taylor and Mr. Clay have been the most prominent, indeed, the only names spoken of in connection with the office. With ourselves, quite a number of distinguished names have been placed, more or less prominently, before the country. Upon a view of the whole political field, we are inclined to the opinion that neither Mr. Clay nor General Taylor will be nominated by the Philadelphia Whig Convention. It is very true that Mr. Clay is the first choice of the whole Whig party, and it is also true that by his recent address to "The Public," he has placed the party in rather an awkward predicament. They must nominate him, or else give him the "cut direct." This we think they will do. Had Mr. Clay not written that letter we feel confident he would have been the Whig nominee—and he may be still, but we think he will not. We are strongly inclined to think that the over-anxiety to get the nomination, and the dictatorial spirit exhibited in that letter, has, to a considerable degree, disgusted many of those who were his most ardent admirers. We predict that neither he nor Gen'l Taylor will get the nomination.—But we will suppose Mr. Clay, as his friends in this part of North Carolina think, to be the candidate of the Whig party, how many States that did not vote for him in 1844, can he now get? We do not know of one, unless it be New York, which, from present appearances, we fear will not vote for any man we (the Democrats) can nominate. And even should we give him New York, it will be seen from the statements we give below that he could not be elected, even supposing he were to get all the States that voted for him in '44. He received 105 votes then, to which if 36, the vote of New York, is added, would only make 141 votes, when 146 will be necessary to his election. But could Mr. Clay *now* carry the State of Tennessee? We think not. We present to our readers the following statistical table, and ask them to preserve it as a matter of reference. Time will shew whether we are correct in the above speculations.

In 1844, the total number of electoral votes was 275. Of these Clay received 105, and Polk 170, as follows:

States that voted for Clay in 1844.

Ohio,	23	New Jersey,	7
Tennessee,	13	Connecticut,	6
Kentucky,	12	Vermont,	6
Massachusetts,	12	Rhode Island,	4
North Carolina,	11	Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8		
Total,			105

States that voted for Polk.

New York,	36	Maine,	9
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	7
Virginia,	17	Mississippi,	6
Indiana,	12	Louisiana,	6
Georgia,	10	New Hampshire,	6
South Carolina,	9	Michigan,	5
Alabama,	9	Arkansas,	3
Illinois,	4		
Total,			170

Since the last Presidential election, the following States have been admitted, including Wisconsin, which has just ratified its Constitution:

Iowa,	4	Texas,	4
Florida,	3	Wisconsin,	5
			16

The number of electoral votes, at the ensuing election, will be 291, of which 146 will constitute a choice.

FIRST CHOICE—EXPEDIENCY.—Did you ever see a Taylor Whig who, if you asked him the plain question, whether Taylor or Clay was his *first choice*, would not promptly answer that Clay was—yes, and is? How comes it then that these same Whigs have been, up to within the last few weeks, so anxious to run old Zach? Was it because he was a better Whig, or an abler man than Mr. Clay? No. What then? Simply because they have lost all hopes of electing any man who is known to be an out and out Whig—a whole hog Whig; and because they think their only chance of success is, or rather was, in running a man who could come before the American people as a no-party man. But that game is blocked. Old Harry of the West has killed off the hero of Buena Vista, and our fear is, that in doing so, he has used himself up. We would ask no better fun than beating the "old coon" once more.

TAYLOR CONVENTION.—The Taylor Convention of the State of Maryland, which convened in Baltimore on the 26th ultimo, was rather a meagre affair. Delegates were appointed to a National Taylor Convention, to meet some where and at some time to nominate old Rough and Ready for the Presidency.

HALE, THE ABOLITIONIST.—This notorious scamp, who has, during the past three or four years, bent all his little energies to the disturbance of the peace and good feeling of our common country, by the constant and insane agitation of the slavery question, has been again at his foul work. He received at the hands of several Southern Senators about the roughest handling we have ever known any man to get. The beauty of the joke is, that (according to a communication which we find in the Union of the 28th ult.,) he was at a no distant period of his life, himself, death upon the Abolitionists! Now, however, he is their candidate for the Presidency, and their champion in Congress. Like the fool who fired the Ephesian dome, he would do any thing for notoriety. We predict that the good people of New-Hampshire will never give him a chance to disgrace them again in the halls of our National Legislature, once his present term expires.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.—We are pleased to notice that a large number of the ablest and most influential of the Northern papers condemn, in a proper manner, the attempt to abduct from the District of Columbia, a number of slaves. We are really glad to perceive that a sense of justice towards the South and her rights, is felt and acknowledged by some of the ablest pens of the free States.

☞Among the passengers by the steamer Acadia was the Rev. Mr. Dickson, who comes to America as a Delegate from the Wesleyan Methodists of England, to attend the Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, North, which is shortly to convene at Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Two new Post Offices have been established in Sampson county, viz: "Newton Grove P. O.," and Draughorn's Store P. O."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—We live in perhaps the most eventful period of the civilized world which has occurred since the fall of the Roman Empire. The person who, on the first day of January last, might claim for himself a fair acquaintance with the geography and the statistics of the Eastern Continent, would *now*, had he slept the meanwhile, find himself wofully at fault. So sudden, so strange, and so universal, has the overturning of the old order of things been, that we can scarcely yet realize that we are in our waking moments, and not the subject of a strange romantic dream. Two brief months ago and all Europe was quietly slumbering on in the midst of the longest and the most universal peace which she has experienced for centuries, and now there is scarcely a throne in all her borders that does not totter to its base! The philanthropist and the philosopher may well pause and enquire, how and where will all this mighty revolutionary hurricane end? That it will ultimately tend to the amelioration of the condition of the down-trodden millions of Europe, we have not the slightest fear; but we do fear and believe that ere the people of Europe have placed their rights upon a solid and permanent basis, fields of blood and carnage must first be trodden. Heaven grant that we may be mistaken! In Germany, the King of Prussia, who but a few brief months ago utterly refused to grant to his people a written constitution of any kind, has now put himself at the head of the revolutionary movement in that quarter of the Continent, and is endeavoring to control the torrent which he was incapable to stem. Strange state of things! In Italy the King of Sardinia is endeavoring to make himself the great champion of Italian freedom. He has driven the Austrians entirely out of Italy. Austria does not now hold a single foot of territory there. On the other hand, Nicholas, the Emperor of Russia, is making mighty preparations to sustain the sinking fortunes of Austria and legitimacy. He can enter the field with an army of half a million of troops, and he has the best navy in Europe, England excepted. There is no doubt of his attempting to stem the torrent of freedom, which is now bearing every thing before it. But then what can Russia do, even backed by Austria, against all Southern Europe? In such a struggle the people of France could not help aiding Italy and Poland. Terrible, indeed, will be the struggle. England dare not interfere on the side of legitimacy. Her own situation is too precarious. Her people are at this moment too deeply imbued with the spirit of liberty for her to take sides with the despotic governments of Russia and Austria. We feel as certain as that we now write, a general war on the Continent of Europe is inevitable. And who can tell but another Napoleon may arise, to sit for a season upon the dark waves of war and rapine, and control their terrific course? But it would be useless to speculate. The crisis is rapidly coming on. All Europe is seething and boiling like a fiery furnace, and no man can even guess what a few brief months may bring forth.

A great deal depends upon France. If she proves true to herself and to the cause of rational liberty, then, indeed, will the future of Europe be full of bright hope. Should the cause of *true genuine* liberty suffer from mismanagement in her hands, then indeed would we fear for the human race in the old world. We will hope for the best, and pray that all will go well.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The proceedings of the Court, as reported in the New Orleans papers, is the most voluminous affair of the kind which we remember to have ever seen. It beats the Fremont Court Martial all to smashes. It would be folly for us to attempt to give our readers even a synopsis of the proceedings,—a couple of days proceedings would take up the whole of our paper. Suffice it to say, that crimination and recrimination seems to be the order of the day. Sorry are we, indeed, to find this state of things existing in our Army, and earnestly do we hope that the war will terminate, if for no other reason than that *some* of those who now hold high military commands may be permitted to retire from the service. Gen. Scott, it is said, will be in the United States in a short time. We trust that our citizens will receive him in a manner worthy the hero of the most brilliant campaign in the annals of our country.

GENLS. SCOTT AND PILLOW.—Our readers will recollect what a terrible fuss the Whig press, from Maine to Mexico, kicked up when it was believed that Gen. Pillow (who is a Democrat, and appointed by Mr. Polk,) had either himself or by a friend, written the now somewhat notorious "Leonidas" letter, in which he (Gen. Pillow) was puffed and bespattered with fulsome praise, as they alledged, to the disparagement and injury of other distinguished officers who were better entitled to praise than himself. Now, it turns out that Gen. Scott was guilty of the very same charge which he so *coarsely* condemned in his General Orders No 349. Col. Hitchcock, who has been examined before the Court of Inquiry, admits that he wrote a letter to the United States, for publication, with the approbation of Gen. Scott, in which letter Gen. Pillow, then under arrest, is abused in no measured terms. What do our Whig friends think of all this? They abused Gen. Pillow without stint. What do they say to Gen. Scott?

GEN. TWIGGS.—In the Union of the 30th ultimo, we find a correspondence between a number of prominent members of Congress and others, and the veteran Twiggs, in which the former tenders to the latter a public dinner at the Metropolis, and in which the latter respectfully declines the compliment.

YUCATAN—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It will be seen from our Congressional summary, that on Saturday last the President sent to Congress a message with regard to the State or Province of Yucatan. We do trust that Congress will take some prompt and efficient steps to render aid and comfort to the unfortunate people of this State. They are about to be exterminated by the ruthless Indian savage, and they ask the United States for some aid. They say that they will be compelled to apply to some European power for assistance, if it is denied them by our government. This would never do. We must not permit any European power to get a *new* foot-hold in North America.

☞We present our thanks to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, of the Senate, for a copy of his able speech on the Mexican war, delivered in the Senate on the 1st of last February.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—It will be recollected by our readers, that Congress—or rather the Whigs of Congress—called for the correspondence between Gen'l Scott and the War Department. They (the Whigs) thought that they could make quite a fine dish of capital out of the matter. They thought they could shew that the Administration had been guilty of unfair and injurious dealing towards the "Hero of Lundy's Lane." Mark their disappointment! Now that the documents have been furnished them, on their own demand, they would be happy to get rid of the whole matter. In the Union of Sunday morning last, we find a letter written by Gen. Scott, dated February 24th, 1848, addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he (the General) outstrips even the famous "General order No. 349," so noted for its intemperance of language. In the same paper, we find Mr. Marcy's (the Secretary of War) reply, in which he refutes, in the most triumphant manner, the charges and statements of Gen'l Scott. Both letters are very long, but we will endeavor to give them to our readers in subsequent numbers of this paper, in order that the people of North-Carolina may see what reliance is to be placed upon the statements of whig newspapers. The Secretary of War most triumphantly refutes all the slanders which have been manufactured and propagated against the Administration in this Scott affair; and we defy any candid man to read the documents and not be of the same opinion.

DEATH OF SENATOR ASHLEY.—On Saturday last, the Hon. Chester Ashley, one of the Senators from the State of Arkansas, breathed his last, in the City of Washington. He was attacked on Tuesday previous. Mr. Ashley was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.—Although modest and unassuming, he was one of the most influential men in the Senate.—Congress, as a matter of course, adjourned on learning the melancholy event.

THE ABOLITIONISTS of Boston held a famous meeting at Faneuil Hall on the 25th ultimo, all about the three scamps who were caught in the act of kidnapping from the District of Columbia 77 slaves, mentioned in our last.—The speakers complained bitterly that the merchants, the men of influence and respectability were rather scarce in the congregation. A resolution was adopted to the effect that they—the abolitionists—would make up the amount ($75,000) of the bail bond required by the authorities of Washington, but strange to relate, the meeting broke up without a cent being subscribed. These people are really demented, and the respectable portion *of the people of Boston* would tell you so if you ask them their opinion.

THE WILMOT PROVISO AT THE SOUTH.—The Union of Friday last, says that the New York Evening Post has a letter from a citizen now resident in one of the principal cities of the South, and vouches for his character, in which letter it is stated that there are immense numbers at the South who would feel that no wrong had been done to them by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. Now we do not know who has undertaken to hoax the Editor of the Post, but this we do say, that the writer of that letter is either a knave or a fool. No man who knows anything of the South, will undertake to say that there is even a minute fraction of her people who would not regard the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso as the grossest outrage which could well be committed upon her rights and her feelings. Should the North attempt to force upon us this odious spawn of Abolitionism, the Evening Post will soon see whether or not we are united upon this question.

ABOLITIONISM IN CONGRESS.—Giddings, Hale and Palfrey have been playing another of their infernal incendiary games in Congress. The most exciting debates of the session have taken place within the past ten days, upon this question of slavery. We are truly glad to find that the right thinking amongst our democratic brethren of the free States, have denounced these notorious abolitionists and their incendiary measures in quite as decided terms as we of the South could expect or desire. We are pleased to think that the debate has proven one thing, and that is: the Wilmot Proviso stands no chance of being adopted by the House of Representatives. We will bet upon this.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We thank the Hon James J. McKay for a copy of Executive Doc. No. 29, containing contracts under authority of the War Department, during the year 1847.

TROOPS.—Capt. C. R. Jones, of the 12th Infantry, arrived in this place on Sunday last from Fayetteville, on the Governor Graham, with 41 recruits. The troops were immediately transferred on board the U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, and are now at Fort Moultrie, S. C., from whence they will be transported to Vera Cruz at an early day.

ORANGE DISTRICT.—We learn from the Standard of Wednesday, that J. W. Garrett, Esq., of Orange, has been appointed delegate to the Baltimore convention, from the Orange district, with N. J. Palmer, Esq., of Caswell as his alternate.

THE MECKLENBURG DISTRICT.—We learn from the *Jeffersonian* of the 26th ultimo, that the Democratic District Convention for the Mecklenburg District, which assembled at Charlotte on that day, appointed Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county, delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

☞The owner of the Schooner Pearl (lately caught in the act of carrying off 77 slaves from the District of Columbia,) denies all knowledge of the whole transaction. She was owned by a Mr. Aaronson, of Bordentown, N. J.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A letter from London, speaking of the rumour that the Rothschilds had failed, says that they have made some losses, but still have a good margin between them and bankruptcy. The estimated wealth of the brothers is about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. A tolerably respectable margin that.

ILLINOIS.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois adopted a resolution declaring Gen. Lewis Cass their first choice for the Presidency, and Levi Woodbury, of New-Hampshire, as their next choice. They will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention of course.

☞The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America will hold its next annual session in Baltimore, on the 18th inst.

LIBERTY CAP.—The citizens of New York presented to the City of Paris on last week a magnificent Liberty Cap. The ceremony took place at the Park Theatre. The Cap will be sent to France by a special messenger, on the next steamer.

WISCONSIN.—Governor Dodge, of the Territory of Wisconsin, has issued his proclamation, announcing that the State Constitution has been adopted by the people, by a vote of 16,442 in favor, and 6,149 against its ratification. So we will soon have another star added to our glorious galaxy.

The Wilmington Journal informs its readers that both the Delegate and Alternate Delegate appointed to the Whig National Convention from this District are "true blue Henry Clay men." But it forgot to tell its readers, what they are much more concerned to know, perhaps, what sort of men those are who are appointed to the Locofoco Convention, (General Marsteller of Wilmington, and John A. Averitt of Onslow.) Are they Polk men, Cass men, Buchanan men, Woodbury men, or, finally, Sam Houston men?

Fayetteville Observer, Wednesday.

For Gen'l Marsteller and Mr. Avirett, we would simply say they are good Democrats, who have not ranged themselves under the banner of any particular candidate, and therefore *will not have to back out from positions assumed*, as our Taylorite friends are doing just about "the present rising."

☞The City councils of Philadelphia have invited General Scott to visit that City on his return from Mexico.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Eight Days Later from Europe—Louis Philippe in America—All quiet in England—Revolt overawed in Ireland—France Tranquil—Freedom progressing on the Continent—Collision between Denmark and Prussia—Austria willing to acknowledge Lombardy—Insurrection in Spain put down—Better Feeling in the Corn Market—Cotton had somewhat recovered, indicative of improvement in Trade.

JERSEY CITY, 12 o'clock.

The America has just reached her wharf—the Express steamers all distanced.

She made the trip in thirteen and a half days!

England.

The Chartist demonstration proved a failure as we predicted. The meeting passed off quietly.

The meeting took place on Kensington Common, when 200,000 persons were present. The petition was sent to Parliament by deputies, instead of being borne by the people in mass, as originally intended.

A bill brought into Parliament, assimilating the law of England and Ireland in regard to overt acts of treason, was passed by a large majority.

Ireland.

The last Repeal papers from Ireland were very violent. John O'Connell had an interview with Lord John Russell, and asked large concessions. Russell declined to state the intention of the Government.

Mayor Maris declined obedience.

In Ireland everything is quiet; the preparations of the government have been such as to overawe revolt, at least for the present.

Denmark and Germany.

The Hamburg Borsenhalle of the 11th instant, contains the intelligence that hostilities have seriously commenced between the forces of Denmark and those of the Schleswig Holstein. A very fierce battle had been fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in number, as well as in their cavalry and artillery.

The Schlesing Holstein army was defeated, and compelled to retreat towards Rendsburg. The loss of life has been very great on both sides. The Danes entered the city of Schlesing yesterday.—The Prussian troops have been ordered to advance in order to support the people of Schlesing, and should the King of Denmark in retaliation stop the passage of the Sound, his territory is to be invaded. Hesse Cassel: an insurrection has broken out in the capital of this electoric.

A letter from Cassel of the 10th instant, published in the Cologne Gazette of the 13th, says, the moment I now write, a most fearful riot ravages in the streets of the city. The drums are calling the civic guards to arms, and the alarm bells are ringing. Spain insurrection has been completely put down. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived there at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th. The Queen Isabella and Queen Christina went to meet them for some distance from Madrid.

Italy.

Lombardy up to the 6th, no engagement of any importance had taken place at Mantua. Gen'l Walmoden had under his command a body of 12,000. The Sardinian troops were advancing and taking up their positions on the right bank of the Marcio.

At the Sardinian head quarters it is not expected that any serious engagement could take place before the 9th. It was conjectured that Radetsky was waiting for reinforcements from Austria.—The division commanded by Gen'l Walmoden occupying Mantua, was said to be incapable of taking any part in a general action, almost surrounded by the Piedmontese troops.

It was mentioned in the war by Gen'l Durando, who was advancing from Rovigo with a corps of Roman and Tuscan auxiliarys, including 5,000 Swiss of the Pontifical family; it was also menaced in another direction by the Venetian auxiliarys descending upon it from Padua, under Sanfermo.

The danger, in fine, appeared imminent that the Austrian line would be broken above Mantua, and the left of the reserve cut off from the main body; in case of extreme necessity, it was said to be the intention of Radetsky to throw his entire forces into the fortresses of Mantua and Verona, and there wait the arrival of reinforcements from Vienna.

Poland.

The more moderate Polish party in the Grand Duchey, have resolved to go on peaceably with the National reorganization of their country, and to give up hopes for the present of a total separation from Prussia. On the other hand, a number of their more determined countrymen express their intention of going into Gallicia, in order to raise an insurrection there. Their petitions in favor of the maintainance of the nationality of the German inhabitants, continue to be received by the Ministry.

The following paragraph appears in one of the morning papers:

"The Polish Committee in Posen, has established special commmittees in all places throughout the Grand Duchey where they were allowed to do so by the local powers, or by the inhabitants. It has called forth the people to arms, ordered the scythes to be sharpened, and blown the flames of insurrection all over the country. The committee, wherever it was possible so to do, has driven away the Prussian authorities, cut off the Postal communications, and in a hundred ways violated the secrecy of the post.

It has torn down the Prussian Eagle, robbed the Royal Treasury, and seized on money letters transmitted to or by private individuals. The German population have been compelled to take up arms against their countrymen, and to make over their horses, their cows, their provisions, and their money to the Polish insurgents.

France.

Paris was daily becoming less disturbed, but the neighborhood of it was again becoming very unsafe. The general aspect of affairs in France is as gloomy as ever. The Minister of Finance has issued an order declaring that the delays and facilities accorded by the decree of March 8th, and extended by that of March 17th, for having all bills, orders, and other matters requiring to be stampevised and legalized, are again extended to *May* 24, inclusively. Preparations have been commenced for a magnificent National Fete, which is to take place shortly in the Champ de Mars, for the presentation of the colors of the Republic to the National Guard. The army and the Guarde Mobile, the whole proceedings will terminate by a banquet of 100,000 persons, which delegates from the several bodies just mentioned, will partake of this as well as the members of the Provisional Government. Disturbances have taken place at Toulouse, the Club De la Houx du Temble, went tumultuously to the Prefecture to demand arms for the workmen, under the conduct of the President of the Club.—The National Guards hastened from all quarters, while cries of, to arms, resounded on all sides. The insurrectionists were put to fight, and part of them arrested by order of the Provisional Government.

A better feeling in the Corn market.

Flour is better per sack and 6d per barrel higher. Indian Meal 11 to 12s per 196 lbs. The demand for Cotton was generally good. Sales of the week amounted to 25,350 bales. New Orleans 2¼ to 5⅝. Mobile 3¾ to 4¼.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. 1st SESSION.

TUESDAY, April 25, 1848.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Clayton presented a memorial from Philadelphia, asking Congress to cause a survey to be made across New Jersey, for the purpose of making a post-route between the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

This memorial, aiming at the alleged extortion practised by the New Jersey railroad companies, called forth some remarks, in which the statements were contradicted by Mr. Dayton and Mr. Miller, and defended by Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Hanegan (on leave) introduced a bill in additon to an act there in mentioned; which was read twice, and committed.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to purchase 5,000 of Colt's revolving pistols.

On motion of Mr. Badger,

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the cause of the delay in executing the printing from time to time ordered by the Senate, and report what measures, if any, the Senate should adopt in respect thereto.

On motion of Mr. Atchison,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be sent to the Senate a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General with copies of the accompanying papers, in the claim made by the Choctaw Indians for $5,000, with the interest thereon from the date of the transfer, being the difference between the cost of the stock and the par value thereof transferred to them by the Chickasaws under the convention of 17th January, 1837.

The bill to reqnire holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officer of the United States for services in relation to the location of these warrants was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cass, (after an ineffectual appeal of Mr. Hale to the Senate to dispose of the motion made by him on Thursday, and pending which the Senate adjourned,) the Senate took up the bill concerning California claims.

The question being on the amendment reported by the committee, (which abolishes the proposed board of commissioners, and substitutes Colonel Fremont and two other officers to examine the claims,) Mr. Mason opposed the amendment, as containing the same unconstitutional clause, in effect, as was in the original bill; and Mr. Badger and Mr. Benton advocated it.

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, the bill for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The consideration of the question of privilege embraced in Mr. Palfrey's preamble and resolution was then continued, and Mr. Wick spoke an hour against the resolution and amendments.

Mr. Giddings followed in defence of his course with reference to the matter involved in the debate; and when he had spoken an hour, on motion by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, the whole subject was laid on the table—yeas 130, nays 42.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Ashmon in the chair,) and, resumed the consideration of the bill granting bounty lands to such commissioned officers among the volunteers as have been promoted from the ranks since they were mustered into service. The bill was supported by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, each proposing a modification. The committee rose without coming to any conclusion, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1848.

In the *Senate*, the resolution submitted by Mr. Bell on Monday, directing the reporter of the Senate to send a copy of his report of the proceedings and debates to the members of the House, was taken up, and briefly advocated by Mr. Bell, and opposed by Mr. Turney.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 26, nays 15.

Mr. Badger submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to purchase the full length original portrait of General Zachary Taylor, painted by Wm. G. Brown, of Richmond, if the same can be obtained at a price deemed by the committee to be reasonable.

Mr. Benton moved to postpone all the previous orders, and to take up the bill relating to claims in California.

The question on postponing the orders was decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 7.

The bill was then taken up, and the subject was debated by Messrs. Underwood, Davis of Mississippi, Benton, Niles, Phelps, Crittenden, Allen, Butler, and Cass; when the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

In the *House*, a message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing the correspondence between Gen'l Scott and the Department of War, called for by Mr. Clingman's resolution; which was ordered to be printed.

The committees were then called for reports; and a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, twice read, and referred.

A bill to secure to the State of Indiana the amount of public lands originally appropriated for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to repeal the proviso of the act of the 18th of June, 1846, which provides, upon the termination of the war with Mexico, for the reduction of the number of major generals in the army to one, and of the brigadier generals to two. A debate arose upon the merits of this bill, in which Messrs Burt, Botts, Jones of Tennessee, Stanton, Houston of Alabama, Holmes of South Carolina, Woodward, McKay, and McLane, participated. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. King of Georgia, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution (copied from the Senate bill) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for American water-rotted hemp for the use of the navy; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned at a late hour.

THURSDAY, April 27, 1848.

In the *Senate*, Hale presented sundry abolition petitions.

Mr. Niles, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the House bill to amend the act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Mason gave notice that he should, at 1 o'clock to-morrow, ask the Senate to take up the private bills on the calendar.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Badger, for the purchase of the full length portrait of Gen'l Taylor, was taken up. Various motions were made to amend, after a motion by Mr. Hale to lay it on the table; which resulted as follows—yeas 11, nays 19.

Debate ensued, in which Messrs. Hannegan, Underwood, Badger, Allen, Dayton, and Hale took part; when Mr. Hale again moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 15.

The bill to provide for the ascertaining and paying certain claims in California was then taken up; when

Mr. Mason modified his amendment, so as to specify that the board should meet at different places in California, and that the members of the board should be sworn to discharge its duties faithfully, &c.; when it was debated by Messrs. Mason, Clark, Rusk, Bagby, Breese, Westcott, and Calhoun.

Mr. Badger asked that the bill might be passed over informally, as there were other Senators who desired to address the Senate.

Mr. Cass expressed himself as extremely desirous of taking the vote; when

Mr. Rusk rose and replied to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Clayton rose to address the Senate; but it being after 4 o'clock, he yielded to the general wish for an adjournment.

And the Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, the special order—to wit: the consideration of the recommendation of the Committee on Printing to print ten thousand copies of the army correspondence—occupied the entire session. The resolution was opposed by several whig members, but the debate turned principally upon the propriety of excluding from the order to print the last reply to General Scott by the Secretary of War.—The resolution was finally adopted with amendments, including all the army correspondence of the present session, and "all the correspondence between the Secretary of War and the other officers of the government upon the subject of the war, so far as the same have been made public."

Pending the question upon a motion to lay a motion to reconsider the vote by which this order was adopted on the table, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 28.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Upham presented a petitions for the purchase of Mount Vernon. A large portion of the morning's session was taken up in the presentation of unimportant petitions and the transaction of other routine business.

On motiion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate the quantity of sugar imported into the United States during the last and during the three preceding years, the places from whence imported, the quantity of the several qualities, and the prices respectively at the places of export.

Mr. Hale submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate provide for the use of the Senate 5,000 copies of the addresses made by the Speaker and the members of the House of Representatives, and of the discourse of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, upon the occasion of the death of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, provided they can be obtained upon the same terms that 20,000 copies of the same were furnished to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether any officers are now in the military or civil service of the United States under appointments from the President, which have not been submitted to the Senate; and if there be any such appointments, why it is that it has not been in the power of the President to submit them to the consideration of the Senate.

The bill to provide a free communication across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac was taken up. An amendment submitted by Mr. Hale was rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The California claims bill was then taken up and discussed for a considerable time, amended, and passed; after which the Senate went into executive session.

In the *House*, the motion of yesterday to reconsider the order for printing ten thousand extra copies of the army correspondence, was laid on the table.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Collamer in the Chair,) spent some time upon the consideration of sundry bills on the private calendar, and some eighteen or twenty were reported and passed.

The committees were then called for reports, which occupied the session till three o'clock, when the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 29, 1848

In the *Senate*, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with accompanying papers.

The message communicates an application from the government of Yucatan, asking aid of the United States in their defence against the aggressions of the Indians, and offering in return to transfer the sovereignty of that country to the United States. The President recommends the subject to the consideration of Congress, and gives his views as to the policy of our government, which ought to prevent the European nations from establishing colonies in North America. The danger of this, in reference to Yucatan, should we refuse aid, is dwelt upon.

Mr. Hannegan moved the printing of the message and documents, and their reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Calhoun made a few remarks condemnatory of the grounds taken in the message. Had the propriety of giving aid been based exclusively on the question of humanity, he would have been disposed to go very far—But there were suggestions in the message, with which he did not concur, and the tendency of which was to lead us to dangerous results. He pointed out the sufferings which had fallen on Yucatan as the unavoidable consequence of elevating a race, closely allied to the class of slaves, to an equality of rights and privileges with the white race. The result is, that they are turning upon and murdering their benefactors. He had felt regret at the ground taken concerning foreign interference. In the present condition of Europe, there was no more probability that any foreign government would take possession of Yucatan than that he should.

Mr. Hannegan said he was restrained from replying at this time, although he felt very anxious to reply, because the Senator from S. Carolina had clearly misunderstood the purport of the message—because it was the understanding of the Senate, from a feeling of respect towards an honored member of the body now lying in the agonies of death, that an immediate adjournment should take place. He had been two or three times in the sick chamber this morning, and would not go into a discussion.

Mr. Foote rose to reply to the senator from South Carolina, but was restrained from pursuing his purpose

The motion of Mr. Hannegan was then agreed to, and

The Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. McCay filed a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, directing the Clerk to receive proposals for binding certain extra printed documents.

Three messages from the President of the U. S. were then successively taken up and considered. The first, the message relative to the Slidell instructions, was laid on the table; the second, that communicating despatches from our minister to France, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed; and upon the third, that in relation to the affairs of the State of Yucatan, a deb

From New Mexico—Another Battle Fought—Our Troops Victorious!—Fourteen Cannon Captured!—By telegraph from St. Louis to the Pittsburgh papers, we have confirmatory accounts of the battle fought at Rosalia, sixty miles from Chihuahua. The Americans were victorious, the Governor of Chihuahua, fourteen pieces of artillery, and a large number of prisoners, were captured by our forces. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is represented as heavy.

Philadelphia North American.

From the New York Herald of Saturday.

VERY LATE FROM CHINA.

Insurrections in the Celestial Empire—The troubles between England and China—Opening the Empire to European Civilization—The progress of Republicanism.

The splendid clippership Samuel Russell, Captain N. B. Palmer, arrived yesterday morning from Canton, whence she sailed on the 5th of February last, thus performing the passage in eighty-three days.

According to the extracts which we make from the *Friend of China*, there appears to be a possibility of the trouble between England and China leading to actual war.

The condition of the Celestial Empire seems to be revolutionary; insurrections are breaking out in the interior of the country; the financial resources of the government are in the greatest disorder. In this state of things another war with England will throw China open to European civilization, and, perhaps, the present rapid progress of liberalism throughout the world, to republicanism.

We live in an age of progress. Who can tell what a day may bring forth?

☞We find the following quite interesting and singular passage in the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who writes under date of Washington, April 25, 1848:—

A remarkable prediction as to the succession to the Presidency, was made by Mr. Polk during the second term of Gen'l Jackson's administration. He mentioned to Bishop Polk, who has since related the fact, that Mr. Van Buren was to be elected and serve for two terms, after Gen'l Jackson; that Mr. Benton was then to be elected for one term; and that he (Mr. Polk) would succeed Mr. Benton, for one term. When Mr. Polk heard of his nomination, he expressed no surprise. When some one expressed a doubt as to his election, he promptly expressed his fullest confidence in its success. He never doubted his election for a moment—while Mr. Clay, upon hearing of the nomination of Mr. Polk, exclaimed, "beat again."

Mr. Polk was not, in all particulars, a prophet, but he came near enough to the mark to entitle him to consideration as a political seer. Perhaps he can answer the question, "who will be the next President?" Jon.

First Congressional District.—Writs of Election have been issued by the Governor for the election of a Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. James A. Black. The election is to take place on the 22d and 23d of May. We notice the names of Col. F. W. Davis, Gen'l Daniel Wallace, and Col. H. H. Thomson, as candidates.

Charleston Mercury.

The French Minister's Resignation.—Mons. Pageot, formerly Minister of France at Washington, over his own signature in the National Intelligencer, denies the newspaper statement that he was not invited by M. Lamartine to remain at his post, and publishes the letter of M. Lamartine, as well as his own reply, which settles the point. From M. Pageot's reply we extract the following:

"Attached from feelings and conviction to the dynasty which the free will of France had called to the throne in 1830, and convinced that the happiness of my country was closely connected with it's preservation, I could not consent to represent the Power in whose name you addressed me your instructions. I shall deliver over the archives of the mission to its secretary."

France.—A late enumeration of the population makes a return of males above the age of 21, in

France, - - -	9,350,000
In Algeria and the Colonies,	925,000
Total, - - -	10,275,000

This gives 11,400 electors for each of the 900 members of the approaching National Convention.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—A Mr. Bain, of London, has invented a new Telegraph, which bids fair to make Morse's invention an "obsolete idea." He has obtained a patent in England, and already sold it for some $60,000, and is applying to our Congress for a pattent for this country. By this new mode, the operator can transmit a thousand words in a minute. The longest President's message (13 or 14 columns of closely printed matter) can be transmitted from one extremity of the Union to another in less than an hour's time. Oh! Christopher Columbus! Jeru-sa-lem!!

Democratic Convention for the 6th Congressional District.—We learn verbally that the Convention assembled at Nashville on Thursday last, and was organized by the appointment of Gen'l John H. Hawkins, of Warren, to the Chair, and Wm. F. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe, Secretary.

A committee was appointed, who reported the following names as delegates to the Baltimore Convention, which report was adopted:

Edgecombe—Col. Henry T. Clark. *Nash*—Dr. Joseph H. Drake. *Franklin*—John D. Hawkins, Esq. *Warren*—George D. Baskerville. *Wake*—William W. Holden, Esq.—*Halifax*—Hon. J. R. J. Daniel. *Johnston*—Dr. Jos. O. Watson.

The Convention was held with the utmost unanimity and good feeling.

Tarboro' Press, 29th ult.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—*Great Success.*—Extract of a letter from the editor of the Greenville (S. C.,) Mountaineer:

Dr. W. Wright: Dear Sir— * * * A week or two ago I sent you a "Mountaineer," containing a letter from one of our volunteers in the city of Mexico, in which he pays Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, under all circumstances, the highest meed of praise I have ever known a medicine of any kind to receive. The volunteer, Wm. M. Coodlett, Esq., is a gentleman of high standing, an accomplished and educated man, and was recently high sheriff of this district. By one of your advertisements in a Charleston paper, I happened to notice the location of your office, and I thought you might extract an article of some value in regard to your medicine; therefore I sent the paper. The following is the paragraph from the letter referred to above:

"My health is very fast improving. I procured a few days ago some of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and they have acted on my system like magic! Elias Earle is quite well."

Thus it appears that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are fast attaining celebrity among the brave and patriotic volunteers who have gone to Mexico to defend the rights and honor of their country. Long life to them! All who intend going South or West should not fail to take a supply of the Pills with them. They are invaluable.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st, New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

[33-2t.]

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—An eminent Physician in one of the valuable works he has published, says: "The doctrine of the absorption of medicinal substances into the blood, is now generally received, for it is capable of physiological, chemical and therapeutical demonstration." It is by its immediate operation on the vital stream that Sands' Sarsaparilla has performed such astonishing cures of Ulcerous, Eruptive and Glandular Diseases, and a host of other maladies of which infected blood is the fountain. The detergent elements of this extraordinary preparation, are transmitted through the communication between the digestive apparatus and the veins into the circulation, and thereby its neutralizing and purifying properties expel all that is foreign to the composition of healthy blood. The rapidity with which the various indications of diseases are removed by this medicine, and its uniform success, is established by a multitude of attested facts.

Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C. and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. Thomas B. Wroughton, to Mrs. Rachel Burnet.

"Peace and Harmony have met together."

On Tuesday Evening last, 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Benjamin H. Harriss, Esq., of Bertie, to Miss Josephine E. Watters, daughter of Joseph Watters, Esq., of Brunswick county.

In Cumberland county, at Barclayville, on the 16th ult., Mr Christopher Barbee, to Miss Kesiah S. Barclay.

In Moore county, on the 13th ult, by Gilbert McRae, Esq., Mr. Duncan Lemon, to Miss Sarah Currie, daughter of Mr. Malcolm Currie.

In Anson county, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. John Munroe, Mr. Jesse Lindsay, to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, Sen.

At New Orleans, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. F. A. Hawks, D. D., Lothrop L. Smith, to Margaret I. Mallett, daughter of the late Peter J. Mallett, of Fayetteville, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. George W. Costin, aged 54, for the last two years harbor Master of this port. The flags of the shipping in the harbor were at half-mast Wednesday, in token of respect for the deceased.

In this town on Monday last, William Henry, aged about 5 years, and on Tuesday, Charles Thomas, aged about 10 months, sons, and only children, of George B., and Sarah Ann Dart.—Both died of Scarlet fever.

In this town, on Friday last, William Alva, son of Mr. Edward A. Cushing, aged 8 months.

In this town, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Herring, wife of Mr. Willis J. Herring, in her 40th year. Death is always a terrible visiter—we have seen the strong man stricken down in his strength, and the tender infant snatched away in the very bud of its existence, while the aged and infirm have been permitted to linger, and in suffering, in all cases, it is but natural that we should weep over the graves of departed friends and relatives, for there is no circumstance in life, more afflicting than last parting. Mrs. Herring had been a member of the Baptist Church for eighteen years.

Com.

In Hillsborough, on the 11th inst., Mr. Samuel Hancock, aged about 64 years.

In Kendall county, Illinois, the Rev. Fredrick Nash Witherspoon, a Minister of the Gospel, in connexion with the Reformed Methodist Church, in the 34th year of his age, a native of Hillsborough, N. C.

In Lenoir county, on the 17th inst, after the illness of about a day, Mr. Windal Davis, in the 48th year of his age.

Near Trenton, Jones county, on Thursday the 13th inst., Daniel Andrews.

In Trenton, Jones county, on the 15th inst., in the thirty fifth year of his age, of Typhus Fever, John Askew, for many years the Post Master at Trenton, N. C.

"Judge not the soul by feeble sense,
But trust him for his grace,
Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face."

Newbern Republican.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9	a	9½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	—	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	4	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a	1 25
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20½	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	10 00	a	10 50
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	50	a	55
Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	8	a	8½
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	37½
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,		a	7 50
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western, none		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	82½
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 00
Wide, do.	5 00	a	6 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	5 50
Timber, Mill,	3 50	a	6 00
Shipping Timber, nom	7 00	a	8 50
MOLASSES—West Indies.	18½	a	19
New Orleans,	21½	a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	13 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 25	a	2 30
Virgin Dip, new	2 87½	a	3 00
Hard—	1 25	a	
Tar,	1 33	a	1 37½
Pitch,	90	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	60		70
No. 3,	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine,	28½	a	26
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	none	a	
Black Eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	55	a	60
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,	9 00	a	10 00
Fresh,	—	a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	86
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island, nom	—	a	—
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1 50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 00	a	2 50
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	31	a	33
Gin,	32	a	35
Whiskey	26	a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a	11 50
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —
Dressed,	8 00	a	10 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans, none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	20	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 00	a	5 —
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	20	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	20	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Fraternising with the Yankees—From all accounts the Prince de Joinville is made of better stuff than usually enters into the composition of royalty. When at Gibralter, he bade adieu to one of his officers, saying, "you will soon see me a lieutenant of an American frigate, throwing a few shot into some of these craft," pointing to a British fleet at anchor in the bay.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Why is a man half asleep like twelve men? Because he's a doze-n. So says the Sullivan Whig.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 4.

CORN—Received about 4000 bushels from Washington and Hyde county. Sales at 55c. Stock on hand is considered fair.

NAVAL STORES—Only about 3000 barrels have reached the market since this day week, the principal portion of which has been bought by shippers at $2 25 a $2 30 for soft, and $1 25 for hard; Virgin Dip at $2 87½ a $3. Tar sells at $1 37½ per bbl. Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 25½ a 26cts per gallon. Sales of Rosin, No. 3, at 50 a 55 cts. per bbl.

BACON—The stock is becoming light, and sales of N. C. Bacon at our highest quotations.

LUMBER & TIMBER—Sales Flooring Boards at $8 a $9; Wide Boards and Scantling at quotations; sales Mill Timber at $3½ a $6; sales Shipping do. at $7 a $8 50.

MOLASSES—Received from Cardenas 101 hhds. and 16 tierces. We cannot hear of sales differing from quotations.

FREIGHTS—Our port continues to be well filled with shipping. Freights are extremely scarce, so much so, that it is difficult to give a correct quotation. We hear that vessels have been taken up for Boston, at $6 per M. for timber, and $5 for ship plank; to New York, $6 for timber & $4 for plank; to Philadelphia $3½ on lumber, and $5 for timber. To the latter port only $3 is now offered on lumber. We refer to our table for rates as near as they can be ascertained under the depression of the market.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 2.—No change in Cotton. Corn 45 to 50. Flour 5 to 5¼. *Bacon* 7 to 7½.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—*Cotton*—The transactions yesterday were confined mostly to the common qualities at prices ranging from 4 to 5½, mostly at 5 and 5¼, and a few bags from 5⅝ to 6⅛. Sales 513 bales, at the decline noticed on the preceding day.

Rice.—Sales about 200 tierces ranging from 2¾ to 1 16 per hundred.

Rough Rice.—No sales.—*Charleston Cour.*

NEW YORK, May 1.—Stocks dull. Penn. 5's 74, sales; Reading 16 7-8, sales; Bonds 56 1-4, bid; Treasury Notes 102 3 8, sales; Morris 10, sales; Nor. & Wor. 33 7-8, asked; Harlem 52 5-8.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The Flour market has been quiet since the receipt of the late foreign advices, and only a few hundred barrels of good brands of Penn. and Western were taken for export at $6. Sales for city consumption $6 to 6 50 for common and extra brands. Rye Flour, sales at $3,87½. Corn Meal is dull at $2,25 per barrol. *Grain*—Wheat continues scarce, 1500 bush red and white sold at $1,38. Sales of Yellow Corn at 51 cts. Oats are in limited request; a sale of Southern at 40 cts per bush. *Whiskey*—Has slightly advanced. We quote hhds at 21 a 21½, and bbls 23 cents.

BALTIMORE, May 1—The news by the steamer America has had no effect upon the market for breadstuffs. No transactions have taken place in flour to-day. Holders generally are asking $5 75, without finding purchasers; City Mills is very scarce—held nominally at $6 12 1-2. Corn Meal $2 25 a $2 37; Rye flour $3 87 1-2 a $4.

The receipts of all kinds of grain are light; good to prime red wheat 134 a 138 cts.; white do, 140 a 150 cts; and family flour do. 160c. Corn is a little better—sales of white at 43 a 45 c; and yellow 48 a 49c.; a very prime lot of yellow sold at 50c per bushel; oats have advanced to 38 a 42 cents; rye 75 a 80 cents. Cloverseed $3 50 a $4.

Whiskey 22 1-2 a 23 1-2c. per gallon.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

April 28—Brig Susan & Abagail, Beardsley, New York, to G. W Davis.

Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Prudence, Coombs, Lincolnville, Me, to W B Giles & Co

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis

Schr Planet, Gaskill, Beaufort co, N C to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr A B Tufts, Norton, New York, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

30—Barque Bostonion, Mair, Boston, to J & D McRae.

May 1—Brig Naragaugus, Hinkley, Demarara, to Master.

Brig Maria, Willard, Bristol, R I, to Master.

2—Schr Athalia, Purnell, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Sloop Princess, Barry, from Washington, N C., to J & W L McGary.

Schr Margaret Jane, Davis, from Hyde county, to J R Blossom.

3—Steamer Henrietta, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to J C Latta.

4—Schr Old Zack, Mildrum, from Cardenas, to G W Davis.

Brig Nathan Hale, Crowell, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Marion, ——, Little River, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr James P. Lofland, Thompson, Savannah, to Harriss & Russell.

CLEARED

April 28—Schr Jonas Smith, Smith, New York, by R W Brown.

29—Brig Monte Christo, Young, Thomaston, Me, by Harriss & Russell.

Schr Excel, Lawrence, Charleston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Henrietta, Crowell, Providence, R I, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

May 1—Brig Leonoro, Mandrieul, Antigua, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Freeman, Burton, Thomaston, Me, by W B Giles & Co.

Schr James Henry, Hall, Boston, by Cronly, Walker & Hall.

Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, by W O Jeffreys.

Schr Col. McRae, Davis, Charleston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr White Oak, Gibbs, Matanzas, by G W Davis.

2—Brig E Randall, Pray, Richmond, Va, by Potter & Kidder.

Schr Majestic, McGlathry, Searsport, Me, by Potter & Kidder.

Schr Planet, Gaskill, Ocracoke, N C, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Joseph Butler, Borden, for Boston, by GR French

3—Schr Lucy & Nancy, Adams, Philadelphia, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

4—Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, N Y, by R W Brown

Schr John Story, Rodick, for N Orleans, by G W Davis.

Schr Express, Mills, for Jacksonville, by do.

Schr Julia, Vangilder, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

Schr Falcon, Parrot, Philadelphia, by do.

TO CLEAR MAY 5.

Schr Monterey, McIntyre, Philadelphia, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr A M Hale, Hurd, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made and executed by WILLIAM H. GAUTIER, to the subscriber, for the benefit of his creditors, I shall proceed, under said trust, to sell the stock of goods remaining in the Store of said GAUTIER, on Monday, May 8th next, at STRICKLAND'S Depot, Duplin county. The stock consists of the usual assortmen, kept in a country Store, of Dry Goods, Groceriest Liquors, Shoes, Hats, &c. Terms at sale.

WM. L. SMITH, Trustee.

April 28, 1848—33-2t

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of

ELLIS & MITCHELL,

for the transaction of a General Grain business.

It is their intention to keep always on hand, *Corn, Meal. Homony, Horse Feed, Peas, Beans, Hay, Oats, &c., &c.*

Office, Lord's building, opposite Wessel's dock.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
B. F. MITCHELL.

2,000 bushels Corn now on hand and for sale.

April 29, 1848—[34-tf

NOTICE.

THE Corn and Turpentine Lands advertised to be sold in Elizabeth, during Court week in May, is postponed until August term next, when they will be positively sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

May 5, 1848.—[34tf] E. J. BERNARD.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. H. WHITAKER has commenced her Music School at the house adjoining the residence of Mr. O. FENNEL, Sheriff, where she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage from the Ladies of Wilmington, as she feels perfectly competent to give Lessons on the Piano, Guitar, or Flute. Satisfactory references can be had if required, as she has a certificate signed by many of the ladies of Raleigh. Her terms are only $20, the Lesson of five months, giving one Lesson to each scholar every day.

May 5th, 1848.—[34-4t

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS IN DUPLIN.

I AM now locating two large Stills at Sarecta, and shall have them in operation by 1st to 10th June. Persons making Turpentine in that region, can rely on disposing of it at all times at fair prices. My business there will be conducted by Mr. WM. E. HYDE. W. O. JEFFREYS.

Wilmington, May 5th.—[34tf

JUST RECEIVED—*Per Schr. James Henry, from New Orleans*—25 hhds. Bacon Sides, 10 hhds. Bacon Shoulders, 50 bbls. Whiskey, 41 bbls. Sugar, 71 kegs Lard, 150 Sacks Corn.—Will be sold low to close consignment, by

m5 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

THE ANÆSTHETIC AGENT (Chloroform,) as a substitute for Sulphuric Ether, in Surgery and Midwifery. Just received a fresh supply; for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

m5] Druggists and Chemists.

CONGRESS WATER.—JUST RECEIVED, a large and fresh supply of Saratoga Water, in quarts and pints.

For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

m5] Druggists and Chemists.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, Sands' Iodide, do. just received and for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

m5] Druggists and Chemists

COW PEAS!—COW PEAS!!—600 bushels Cow Peas, received per Rail Road.

m5] For sale by D W WOOD.

LINSEED OIL.—2 Bbls. N. C. LINSEED OIL, for sale by

m5] HOWARD & PEDEN.

MOLASSES.—Now landing from schr. Old Zack, 100 hhds from Cardenas;—for sale by

m5] G. W. DAVIS.

N. C. BACON.—10,000 LBS. HAMS, Sides and Shoulders, received per Rail Road, and

m5] for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BACON AND LARD—Daily expected per Schr E. S. Powell, and for sale at lowest cash prices by W. A. GWYER.

BUTTER.—10 kegs best Goshen Butter, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CIDER, CIDER—A lot now in Store, and another daily expected per E. S. Powell. For sale by W. A. GWYER.

COFFEE—176 bags prime St Domingo Coffee, just landed from schr Ontario, from Jeremie, for sale by G W DAVIS.

COW PEAS! COW PEAS!!!—600 bushels Cow Peas, received per Rail Road, and for

a7 sale by D. W. WOOD.

CORDAGE—10 Coils assorted Sisal Rope, for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

COFFEE—40 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 bags prime Laguira Coffee; just received and for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

COW PEAS, COW PEAS.—2000 Bushels just arrived from Plymouth.

for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

COFFEE.—176 Bags prime St Domingo Coffee, just landed from schr Ontario, from Jeremie, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

COTTON YARN—12 bales assorted numbers, for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

CLARET WINE.—10 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW PEAS—100 bushels; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

DUCK AND CORDAGE—For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

ENGLISH CHEESE, & GOSHEN CHEESE, daily expected, 10 casks, by W. A. GWYER.

FOR SMITHVILLE.—From and after this date the steamer Calhoun, Capt A: May, will leave the wharf, foot of Market street, every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, returning Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Passage 50 cents each way. Freights at vessel rates;—for freight or passage apply at the office of

CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

March 3, 1848—[25-tf

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half bbls. Beef; 20 Tounges; 200 lbs. smoked Beef, for

m3 sale by WM. A. GWYER.

FOR SALE LOW.—10 Boxes Lee's Mould Candles; 20 Boxes Raisins; 20 Half do do; 5 Bbls Cider; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 5 Hhds retailing Molasses; 15 Bbls Planting Potatoes; 5 Bbls Rum; 10 Bbls Whiskey; 10 Bbls Gin.

WM. A. GWYER.

FRESH CRACKERS.—10 cans Boston Crackers; 20 boxes Soda do.; 20 bbls. Pilot Bread; 5 half bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. do. Lemon do.; 5 do. do. Pic Nick Butter do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FISH.—Salmon and Mackerel, in bbls. and kits. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HAY.—150 Bales prime Eastern Hay, in Store and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

ICE.—The first cargo of the season has come to hand. Customers supplied at the Ice House. SHAW & REPITON.

March 24,—[28-tf

JUST RECEIVED, per Steamer from Fayetteville, 10 bbls. Flour; 2 bags Feathers; 4 bbls. Linseed Oil. For sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED, per schrs. G. W. Davis and Charles Mills—6 boxes ground Ginger; 2 canton Ginger, fresh; 100 boxes Raisins, ¼, ½, and 4-4, best quality; 6 boxes Olive Oil; 6 boxes fresh Mustard; 1 case Salad Oil, in betteys; 500 lbs. Bord Almons; 6 boxes fresh Lemons; 2 boxes Tomatto Catsup. For sale by

a7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!—25 barrels New York Whiskey, in store; 10 do Brandy; 5 do Gin; 5 do Rum. For sale by

a21 WM A GWYER.

10 BALES Blue and White Spun Cotton.

[M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.

May 5th, 1848.—[31tf

JUNIPER SHINGLES—50,000 Juniper shingles, for sale by

March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

LIME—1000 barrels Lime, for sale by CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.

MUTTON HAMS—for sale on arrival, by W. A. GWYER.

MESS Pork, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread—just received and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. prime retailing Cuba Molasses, for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

a7

NORTH CAROLINA LARD.—10 bbls. prime N. C. Lard, just received per Rail-road, and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

RECEIVED PER BRIG BELLE—1 case Fashionable Drab Beaver Hats; 1 case Medium Brim Beaver Hats.

A Superior article for a genteel Summer Hat. Also, 1 Case Broad Brim Otter Brush Hats.

m5 For sale by MYERS & BARNUM.

SCOTCH ALE and LONDON PORTER.—4 casks London Porter, ½, and ¼; 2 do. Scotch Ale, ½. For sale by

a7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUGAR—12 bbls clarified Sugar; 3 hhds Porto Rico do; just received and for sale by

March 31 McKELLER & McRAE.

SALT—2000 bushels heavy Alum Salt, for sale

March 31 by McKELLER & McRAE.

TOBACCO—25 boxes Tobacco, o'd brand and quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to

Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

4,000 LBS. N. C. Bacon Hams, a superior article. For sale by

a7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

Literary Notice.

THE two Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College will be publicly addressed by the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, on the 13th of June next, which is the day immediately preceding its Annual Commencement

T. L. HARGROVE,
Cor. Sec. of F. L. Society.

Boydton, Va. April 28, 1848—[33-tf.

Literary Notice.

WE are requested to state, by the Corresponding Secretary of the Philomathesian Society, that the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, will be delivered by PERRIN BUSBEE, Esq. of Raleigh.

April 28, 8148—[33-tf.

I. O. of O. F.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

THE second annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Encampment or North Carolina, will be held in Wilmington, on the second Wednesday in May, 1848.

Returns from the Subordinate Encampments, made up to the 1st January, 1848, are required to be forwarded previous to the meeting.

[428-33tf] ALFRED BRYANT, G. S.

GOOD MORNING MISS SALLY ANN?

WHERE have you been so early? Why I've been shopping, and bought some of the cheapest goods—

Beautiful Muslins at 12½, 16, 20 and 25 cents per yard. Good Calicoes at 10 and 12½ cents per yard. Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas Parasols in propotion, and a number of other articles; you will find them at J. C. DYE'S Store.

He keeps South side of Market street next door above J. WILKINSON.

April 28, 1848—[33 2t.

Blacksmith Work.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a new and extensive

BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT

in the town of Wilmington, on Princess street, near Mr. Nixon's new Fire-proof Livery Stables, where they are prepared to execute every description of work in the Blacksmith line, such as

Round Shaves, Vessel and Mill Work, Horse Shoeing, &c. &c.,

in a style not to be excelled by any other establishment in the State. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Their terms will be moderate. WOOD & PLUNKET.

April 28, 1848. 33 5t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—Duplin County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.—Henry Hollingsworth, vs. Charles C. Stanland,—Original Attachment levied on 1¼ acre of Land, near Strickland's Depot, West side of and adjoining the Public Road and the lands of J. D. Wilson and J. M. Lewis.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Kenansville, on the 3d Monday in July next, and replevy the said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

Teste, J. H. JERMAN, Cl'k.

33 6w printer's fee $4 37

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, tweeds, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, roiling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad. till, and cupboard locks, curry combs,

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, May 1, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—In addition to what we said about the North Carolina Regiment in our last, we find in the Raleigh Standard, of the 26th ultimo, extracts of a letter dated "Camp Buena Vista, March 20th, 1848," which states that the Regiment was then all together for the first time since the disturbances. The writer further states that the Court of Inquiry had adjourned to Monterey, and that Col. Paine, who has resigned, would, immediately after its adjournment, return to North Carolina. The letter states that the officers of the Regiment have recommended to Governor Graham, Major Stokes for the appointment of Colonel, and Capt. William J. Price, of Wilmington, for the Majority. But we will give an extract of the letter, as it will be more satisfactory to our readers:—

"As you will perceive, the Regiment is again encamped at Buena Vista, having left it in August last, immediately after the disturbances, and having been encamped at more than half a dozen places since. The whole Regiment is now together for the first time, some portion of it having always been detached.

"The Court of Inquiry, which has been in session here for several weeks, has adjourned, and is now in session at Monterey. Colonel Paine, having resigned, will, upon the adjournment of the Court at that place, proceed home. We are all very anxious to know who will be appointed to succeed him. God grant it may not be Lieut. Col. Fagg! When I say this, I assure you, Sir, I but speak the expressed wish of the whole Regiment. Our Regiment now stands high with the commanding officers of this Division of the army, and should he, who is totally ignorant of military discipline and tactics, be appointed Colonel, there is no knowing what may be the result.

"The honor and fame of our good old State, which is dear to us all, will not be safe in his hands. There are a great many things I might mention in connection with him, but for the present I forbear. Let the North Carolina Regiment, as all other Volunteer Regiments have done, elect their own Commanders, and we will elect one who is every way qualified to fill the elevated station, and one in whose hands the reputation of the old North State will not suffer. These qualifications, Sir, such as adorn the officer and gentleman, we find in the person of Major M. S. Stokes, who is beloved and respected by us all. As for Col. Fagg, he never can be. I learn that Major Stokes has been recommended by the officers of the Regiment for the appointment of Colonel. Can—will Gov. Graham disregard the expressed wish of the whole Regiment? I cannot—I will not believe it. Capt. William J. Price, of Wilmington, and formerly Captain of Company H, has been recommended for the appointment of Major This is another appointment which will be hailed with three times three.

"The health of the Regiment is not so good as it was some time ago. All of us are now more or less afflicted with the diarrhea. We have, however, had but three or four deaths in the last two or three months, which were cases of long standing."

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS PICAYUNE, Saturday, April 22—9 o'clock, A. M.

Arrival of the British Steamer Avon.

Postscript.

Yesterday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, the royal mail steam packet Avon, Lieut. Philip Hast, R. N, commander, arrived at Ship Island, from Tampico and Vera Cruz. By the arrival of this noble vessel we have received our files and correspondence from the city of Mexico as late as 13th instant, and from Vera Cruz to the afternoon of the 16th, the time at which the steamer sailed.

The news is very important, but so voluminous that we are compelled to furnish it to our readers in a second edition, which we shall issue at an early hour this morning.—We have several days further proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, with other correspondence, and shall also extract copiously from our files.

It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent, for which only we can find room in the regular edition, and which we append, that the Court of Inquiry has probably adjourned to the United States, and that we may very shortly expect the arrival of its members and extraordinary subjects in our city.

The Avon brought up as passengers for this city Mrs. Deustown, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Mohr and Mr. Schepiler.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, 1848.

It is reported on the authority of the Progresso, the "Puro" paper, published at Queretaro, that Pena y Pena has asked that four months be now allowed him to obtain a ratification of the treaty. I can learn of no other authority for the report, and am disposed to doubt its truth; for if Pena y Pena is desirous of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospect of succeeding is by pressing the subject on Congress immediately. It is added, too, that the Mexicans have great hopes of obtaining concessions and modifications of the treaty as approved by the Senate of the United States from our own Commissioner or Commissioners, and if they were to be guided by the past, as I had occasion to observe in a former letter, they would procrastinate negotiation, or continue the war in the conviction that the more the one was procrastinated, or the longer the other was continued, the greater would be their ultimate advantage. I have, however, strong hopes that neither Mr. Sevier or Mr. Clifford will permit any trifling on the part of the Mexicans, but will tell them at once without parley, "Gentlemen, here are our terms—accept them or reject them, as you think proper. We are conquerors, and have and will exercise the right of conquerors in dictating our terms." This is all the negotiation that is necessary, and all that should ever have been used. Mr. Clifford arrived here day before yesterday, with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Walsh, and was very handsomely received, all the troops in the city having by order of Gen. Butler, turned out to give him a reception. The following was the order issued on the occasion:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF MEXICO,
Mexico, April 10, 1848.
[*ORDERS NO.* 58.]

The Hon. N. Clifford, United States Commissioner, is approaching this capital, and may be expected to arrive this evening or to-morrow. The troops on duty in the city, will be held in readiness to receive him with appropriate honors.

Maj. Gen. Patterson is assigned to the command of the troops on the occasion, and will make proper dispositions accordingly.

By order of Maj Gen'l BUTLER:
L. THOMAS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

We learn that Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz for this city on the 7th inst., and the commander-in-chief has ordered similar honors to be paid to him. Capts. Fairchild and Kerr, in command of two companies of the Louisiana mounted men, escorted Mr. Clifford up. They will remain here about a week, and together with Col. Biscoe and Lieuts. Kelly and Hunter, also of the Louisiana Battalion, will then return to Vera Cruz. The prospect is still favorable for a speedy meeting of Congress at Queretaro; and for my own part, notwithstanding the contradictory rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified within a month or six weeks. In anticipation of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal, numbering about one thousand, were yesterday sent to Jalapa, with an escort commanded by Lieut. Col. Preston, of the 4th Kentucky Regiment.

On Sunday night last, between the hours of 8 and 10, a patrole of ten riflemen, commanded by a corporal, was fired upon from the building known as the "bull-pen," in the Lepero quarter of the city. After sustaining the fire for about ten minutes the patrole was compelled to retire. Reinforcements, consisting of one company of the Rifles, under Lieut. Russell, three companies of the 4th Kentucky Regiment, the name of the commander of which I have been unable to learn, and a company of Marines, under Capt. Henderson, were ordered out. These forces having arrived on the ground, forty or fifty armed horsemen were met, who secreting themselves in and about the "bull-pen," kept up a fire upon our troops for nearly an hour. Several shots were also fired from the tops of the houses in the vicinity, and two riflemen were severely wounded. Owing to the darkness of the night, and the fear that our troops might, accidentally shoot one another, their fire was not effective, and but two of the Mexicans were killed. A few were taken prisoners, and houses in the neighborhood were searched and arms found in them captured. During the latter part of the fight a firing was heard towards the *Allemede*, in the opposite quarter of the city, and Lieut. Russell started in the direction from which it was heard, but on reaching the spot no one was to be found.—The horsemen that were seen at the "bull-pen" were regularly armed as guerrillas or cavalry, with lances, escopettes and pistols, and it is supposed the object was to break the armistice. The firing at the *Allemede* was, it is thought, for the purpos of drawing attention that way, and by weakening our forces at the "bull-pen" to enable the Mexicans there to act with more boldness and effect.

The parties accused of the murder of Manuel Torillo, and of the attempted burglary of the house in which he was clerk, were arraigned yesterday before a military commission, of which Col. Burnham, of the New York Volunteers, is president; and after the charges being read, at their request the examination was postponed until this morning, to allow them an opportunity to obtain counsel. Since I last wrote you, Lieut. Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sergeant Stuart, of the 7th Infantry, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the affair. Armstrong, who has turned State's evidence, and is kept in confinement in the Palace, says that since his imprisonment he has seen another officer who was implicated in the foul deed, but whose name he does not know, frequently pass in and out of the Palace. Measures have been taken for this officer's arrest as soon as he is seen by Armstrong again. There are now ten persons in confinement charged with this crime, viz: Lieuts. Hare, Dutton, and Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stuart, of the 7th Infantry; John Wall, private of company E, 7th Infantry; Jesse Armstrong, a discharged teamster; John D. Hollister, an American citizen, and John Laverty, a Canadian Frenchman—not an American citizen as I first stated. Two others—a man named Booth, a discharged teamster; and a Frenchman named Levateur, who has resided a long time in this city—both charged with being participators in the crime—have not yet been arrested, and the probability is they have escaped into the interior.

The twenty-eight deserters I spoke of in my last letter as being about Chapultepec, are still at large. The party sent in search of them was unsuccessful, and they are probably ere this in Queretaro. Two privates of the 3d Dragoons were caught in the act of deserting night before last, with their horses, arms, and equipments. 2d Lt Thomas H. Bassey, of the 4th Infantry, has been found guilty by a court martial of absenting himself without leave from his command, of disobedience of orders, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in charging in a pay account, which he sold, $10 for commanding a company in his regiment, whereas he never commanded a company. The court has sentenced him to dismissal from the service, and the sentence has been approved by the commander-in-chief.

We first heard of the late great revolution in France on Sunday last, 9th inst., and the day had not passed before measures were taken to afford the Americans here an opportunity of manifesting their joy at the glorious event, and of expressing their sympathies with republican France. Accordingly, a preliminary meeting was held night before last, the proceedings of which I send you. A more enthusiastic meeting I have never witnessed, and the determination is universal that whatever demonstration the committee of arrangements may agree upon to celebrate the event, it shall be one worthy of the occasion.

The Court of Inquiry, it is now confidently said, will adjourn about the middle of next week, and will proceed immediately to the United States to prosecute the investigation.

D. S.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 23.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

Opinions touching the ratification of the treaty are contradictory as usual. A quorum of either house of Congress had not yet arrived at Queretaro, and what they will do when a quorum does meet, is even more problematical than before.

Brig. Gen. Cadwalader had resigned. He was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz with the next train. He left the city of Mexico on the 8th instant.

Mr. Trist also left the city on the 8th, with an escort.

Mr. Clifford arrived in the city of Mexico on the 11th, accompanied by Mr. Walsh, Secretary of the Commission.

Mr. Sevier had not reached the city on the 13th. The news of the French revolution got to the city of Mexico on the 9th; great preparations were making by the Army and Americans in the city to celebrate the event in the most magnificent manner. A preliminary meeting had been held to make the necessary arrangements for the demonstration, at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Mexican papers contains notices confirming the rumor of a recent fight between the Americans and the Mexicans at Chahuahua. The official Register of Durango, of the 26th ult., contains the following announcement of the event—which we find translated in the American Star:

By the mail which reached this capital on the 24th, we learn that our brothers of the State of Chihuahua have been routed at Santa Cruz de Rosalva, by the American forces on the advance from El Paso to the interior. Private letters gives a variety of details, all agreeing upon one point, viz: that the Plaza of Chihuahua having been declared indefensible at a council of war, his Excellency Senor Don Angel Trias, with his artillery and disposable force, determined to evacuate it, and withdraw twenty-two leagues farther from Chihuahua. At this point, on the 16th, a severe and bloody engagement took place between the Mexican and American troops, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset The Americans undertook an attack upon the Plaza, which resulted in leaving them masters of the field, Trias and a considerable number of officers having been taken prisoners. The number of killed is not known, but it is supposed to have been great on both sides.

Bustamente was at San Louis Potosi, with a considerable force. No mention is made of a revolution in that State, but the presence of the ex-President there with a body of troops was regarded with suspicion by the Star.

PAREDES.—*Los Debates*, at Queretaro, of the 1st instant has a severe article in relation to Paredes. It says he ought to be regarded as a deserter, and treated accordingly—pursued and overtaken. It is equally severe upon those Deputies who fail to attend at Queretaro for the discharge of their legislative duties.

ADAME.—According to *El Progreso*, at Queretaro, Adame, Governor of San Luis, recently impeached by order of the supreme authorities, has sent a letter to the Supreme Government demanding an explanation. The Minister of Foreign Relations replies, that in the discharge of his duty to preserve public order and tranquility, he saw the necessity of issuing an order to the commandante of San Luis to arrest Senor Adame, it being notorious that he was implicated in the late revolutionary movements in that State. He adds that in consequence of Congress not being in session, to whom the subject belongs, no action has been had in the premises, but that inasmuch as the press has occupied itself upon the subject, the charges of the Supreme Government will be immediately published.

Robberies occur almost daily upon the public road. The deligences are regularly plundered. The *ladrones* seem to think that during the armistice they cannot be molested, while committing their depredations. If they fall into the hands of the Americans they will discover their error.

FROM PACHUCA.—A conducta came in from Pachuca on the 4th, bringing 69 bars of silver—48 from Real del Monte and 11 from Real del Chico. The following officers accompanied the train—Col. Withers, Capts. Bissell and Webbe, Lieuts. Moore, Bradford, Drums, Simmons and Hodges, A. A. Q. M.—The escort consisted of a company of the 3d Dragoons, and a portion of the 4th Artillery.

Several small burglaries have taken place in the city of Mexico. The publication office of the North American was robbed, amongst others. This last robbery must have been perpetrated by Mexicans, as a robbery of a newspaper office could scarcely have entered the head of an American.

POPOCATEPETL.—A large party left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst. to visit Popocapeti, under the escort of Capt. Sibley's company. The Star says:

The expedition reached the base of the mountain on Thursday night, the fourth day out. The distance is about sixty-five miles. They commenced the ascent on Friday, and reached the summit of vegitation at about 6 o'clock in the morning. The night before starting on the ascent, the party encountered a tremendous snow storm, accompanied by hail, thunder and lightning. It was difficult to find wood, and but few fires could be had. The storm continued to rage the next day, but the party pressed on—the leaders stopping at about 1 o'clock, in consequence of the severity of the cold, several of the party becoming nearly exhausted. At this time they supposed themselves within about a thousand feet of the crater of the mountain. Owing to the depth of the snow and the severity of storm, they were obliged to desist from any further efforts to ascend to the summit on that day. They would have renewed the attempt on the following morning, had it not been for the effect of the ratified atmosphere at such a height, as well as of the wind and storm upon their eyes. Some of the party were nearly blinded, and their sufferings were extreme. Several of them were obliged to descend from the mountain blindfolded, and have their horses led by others. There was no serious accident that occurred, though the riders were several times in great danger from the difficulty of ascending the cliffs with their horses.

From the Star of the 11th inst.

QUERETARO.—The Monitor of yesterday has a letter from Queretaro dated on the 6th, (Thursday last,) which states that sixteen members only were wanting to make a quorum. The writer thinks the necessary number will soon be in attendance, and that when Congress once gets together, that Herrera will be chosen President, since a majority of the legislature have already expressed themselves in his favor. At the parliamentary meeting, on the 3d inst., there were fifty-six members present—a greater number than we have yet recorded. Various communications had been received from the Minister of the Treasury, stating that the Deputies from Jalisco and Puebla, had been paid travelling and other expenses [from two to three hundred dollars,] to enable them to reach Queretaro. One Deputy writes that he has been unable to make his appearance, because he has been unable to get a seat in the stage. The news of the ratification of the treaty had been received in Queretaro, and it was believed that its modification would be accepted.

The Monitor publishes a list of the members elect of Congress, who have failed to attend for the discharge of their duties. The number is as follows, viz:

Guanajuato, 5 Deputies and 2 Senators.—Mexico, 6 Deputies and 2 Senators. San Luis, 2 Deputies. Vera Cruz, 3 Deputies. Toluca, 1 Deputy. Jalisco, 4 Deputies. Zacatecas, 3 Deputies. Oajaca, 5 Deputies. Sonora, 2 Deputies. Tamaulipas and Colena, 2 Deputies. Making thirty-seven in all who have not presented themselves. This number, the reader will bear in mind, is no necessary for a quorum.

A number of families, driven from Yucatan by the Indians, had arrived at Vera Cruz in a state of miserable destitution. Subscriptions were raised for their succor, to which the Americans were the principal contributors.

The Vera Cruz True American of the 15th, says that the U. S. propeller Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, left on the 14th for New Orleans, with 150 sick soldiers from the general hospital.

A court martial was in session at Vera Cruz upon charges against Lieut. Smith of the 3d Battalion Louisiana Volunteers, for "desertion," "enticing soldiers to desert," "embezzlement of public money," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The French citizens of Vera Cruz give a banquet on the evening of the 13th, in honor of the French revolution.

The hospital at Vera Cruz is about being removed to Jalapa, so learns the True American.

Since the publication of the armistice, many families have returned to the city of Mexico, which gives the town a more lively appearance. The Star of the 5th notices the appearance in the streets of several officers of rank in the Mexican army; also a full company of Mexican cavalry fully equipped with escopettes, swords, &c. The Star expresses the hope and belief that the presence of these troopers will not lead to a rupture of the armistice. Our own correspondent, however, details a serious affair, which might well create the suspicion that some of the Mexican officers in the city are intent upon breaking the convention, and hinder if possible the ratification of the treaty.

PADRE JARAUTA.—The Monitor of the 7th announces, on the authority of a letter from Queretaro, dated the 2d inst., that as Padre Jarauta was passing, incognito, through Huejutla, in company with Suarez, he was arrested by the Prefect, Don Cristobal Andrade, and that information was despatched to the Government for orders as to the disposition to be made of the sanctified assassin.

The columns of the Monitor are filled with accounts of robberies.

The State of Guanajuato followed the example of San Luis, and the Indians are in a state of revolution. The Monitor says that the revolution, which was commenced by about forty individuals, has now mustered upwards of two thousand partizans.

Root and Branch.—Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to give an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations, many of whom were expectant legatees in case of her demise. At one of these family gatherings, she exclaimed, in allusion to the numerous progeny and descendants, "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from the same root!" "Alas," sighed Jack Spencer, to a first cousin next him, "the branches would flourish far better if the root were under ground!

A down east editor, speaking of the wonderful virtues of a wonderful hair oil, says a few drops put upon *kittens* makes *hares* of them immediately.

Mr. Clay and the Goat.—Almost every body in Washington city remembers an old he-goat which formerly inhabited Naylor's livery on Pennsylvania Avenue. This animal was in all probability the most independent citizen of the metropolis—he belonged to no party, though he frequently gave passengers *striking* proofs of his adhesion to the *levelling* principle; for whenever a person stopped any where in his vicinage, Billy was sure to make at him, horns and all. The boys took delight in irritating this long bearded gentleman, and frequently so annoyed him that he would make war against lamp-posts and trees to their great amusement.

One day the luminary of the west, Henry Clay, was passing along the Avenue [illegible] seeing the boys intent on worryfying Billy into a fever, stopped, and with his characteristic humanity, expostulated with them on their cruelty. The boys listened in silent awe to the eloquent appeal of the great statesman; but it was all Cherokee to Billy, who—the ungrateful scamp!—arose majestically on his hinder legs, and made a desperate plunge at his friend and advocate. Mr. Clay, although he had not "slain a Mexican" "proved himself too much for his horned assailant; he seized hold of both horns of the dilemma, and then "was the tug of war"—for Greek had met Greek. The struggle was long and doubtful.

"Hah!" exclaimed the statesman, "I have got you fast, you rascal? I'll teach you better manners But boys," continued he, turning to the laughing urchins, "what shall I do now?"

"Why, trip up his feet, Mr. Clay," said they. Mr. Clay did as he was told, and after many severe efforts, brought Billy down on his side. Here he looked at the boys imploringly, seeming to say "I never was in such a fix before."

The combatants were nearly exhausted; goaty had the advantage, for he was gaining breath all the while that the statesman was losing it.

"Boys," exclaimed he, puffing and blowing, "this is rather an awkward business. What am I to do now?"

"Why—don't you know?" said a little fellow making preparations to run as he spoke—"All you've got to do is to let go and run like blazes!"—*Exchange Paper.*

A law among the Arabs permits a man to divorce any of his wives who do not make good bread. Did such a law exist here, the number of divorces we fear would be unaccountable.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;	Cravats and Stocks;
Drab D'Etc;	Carpeting, a good supply;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Irish Linen & Lawns;
Blue, black and gold mixed Satinetts,	Bleached and brown Shirting;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Marseilles Vesting;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
White and plaid Linen Drill;	8-4 brown damask do
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;	8-4 white do do
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;	Damask Table Covers;
	30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;	Crape Lisse;
Fullard do	Colored Tarleton;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plain black do	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric do;
French Robes;	Bonnets, new style;
do Habbits;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do Collars;	Wreaths and Flowers;
Ginghams, well assort'd;	Muslin Skirts;
do Lawns;	Black and colored silk Fringe;
Colored Borages;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Black do	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Warp do	do raw do
Borage Shawls;	Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
do Scarfs;	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Cravats;	Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Edgings and Insertings;	
Fancy spring and summer prints;	
Silk & Cotton Parasols;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

Swansboro' Academy.

J. C. McDONALD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining Counties, that the School conducted by him at Swansboro', in Onslow County, was opened on Monday, the 3d inst. From his experience as a teacher he feels assured that he will be able to give satisfaction to parents and guardians who may be disposed to place their children under his charge.

The course taught in his School will embrace an English, Classical, and Mathematical education.

The situation is healthy, board is cheap, and his terms are moderate. Those who intend to place children under his care, would do well to do so immediately, in order that the classes may be made up in the early part of the session.

Swansboro', April 7, 1848—[30-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
March Term, A. D. 1848.

Oliver and Augustus Wetmore, vs. Pasqual M. Luciani. — Original Attachment—Levied on a certain lot at the Rail Road Bridge near the Depot; also on a store on Market street, south side, adjoining the lot of John J. McMillan on the west, and Thos. H. Wright on the east.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court and replevy said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs' claims.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 31, 1848—[29-6t [Pr. fee, $4 37]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, A. D. 1848.

William A. Wright & Joshua G. Wright, vs. Pasqual M. Luciani. — Original Attachment—Levied upon sundry goods, wares, and merchandize, & upon household and kitchen furniture.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court and replevy said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs' claims.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 31, 1848—[29-6t [Pr. fee, $4 37]

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of
—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,
MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they have like and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HONE, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

TOMB TABLES,

Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons are no ified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.

Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on 2d-street, one door below G. J McRee's office.

EDW'D CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

***Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.

March 10, 1848—26-tf

☞Raleigh Standard copy 3 times.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
March Term, A. D. 1848.

Charles W. Bradley, vs. James F. DePeyster and Richmond Whitmarsh. — Original Attachment—Levied on Lot No. 166, letter B, (except the burying ground thereon;) and also on a Lot on the south side of Henderson's Ally.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court and replevy said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's claims.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
March 31, 1848—[29-6t [Pr. fee, $4 37]

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do
Bailey's Syrup Do
Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do
Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Pansees; Swaim's Panacea; Indian do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead: Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER;

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.

March 17, 1848.

MARBLE MONUMENTS

And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

SPARS! SPARS!!

1	SPAR	69	feet long,	18	inches in	pardner.
1	"	51	" "	21	"	"
1	"	82	" "	24	"	"
1	"	77	" "	22	"	"
1	"	64	" "	18	"	"
1	"	72	" "	19	"	"
1	"	65	" "	18	"	"
1	"	66	" "	17	"	"

For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON

October 22, 1847.